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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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Laurent Alain Najman

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EXAMINER

CONOVER, DAMON M

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2624

DATE MAILED: 10/17/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/079,513	Applicant(s) NAJMAN ET AL.	
	Examiner Damon Conover	Art Unit 2624	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 August 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3 and 5-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 11 and 19 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 5-9, 12-18, and 20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 10 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. The amendment filed 4 August 2006 has been entered and made of record.

Response to Arguments

2. Claim 4 has been canceled; therefore the rejection of claim 4 under 35 U.S.C. 103 is no longer applicable.
3. Applicant's arguments, see page 10, paragraph 1, filed 4 August 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Abe describes that if the two adjacent lines are separated by less than a predetermined amount δd (reference value), the lines are identified as a single line segment (column 3, lines 19-23 and column 6, lines 2-4 and Figure 3). The examiner reads identifying the line segments as a single line as analogous to allocating lines to a common group.

4. Applicant's arguments, see page 10, paragraph 2, filed 4 August 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Ikemure decides if rectangular areas (crops) includes a table by counting the number of black pixels associated with the lateral and longitudinal lines N_{p1} , counting

Art Unit: 2624

the number of black pixels that are adjacent to each other in the lateral direction N_{p2} , and calculating the ratio (column 3, lines 28-50). Since Ikemure does not specifically describe that the decision is based on at least a parameter indicative of the density of the lines, Shimomura was added to the combination. Shimomura describes that a line density calculation is used for extracting a segmented region from a document image (column 2, lines 26-31).

5. Applicant's arguments, see page 11, paragraph 1, filed 4 August 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Ikemure decides if rectangular areas (crops) includes a table by counting the number of black pixels associated with the lateral and longitudinal lines N_{p1} , counting the number of black pixels that are adjacent to each other in the lateral direction N_{p2} , and calculating the ratio (column 3, lines 28-50).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1, 8, 14, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ikemure (U.S. patent 5,502,777), Abe (U.S. patent 5,129,012), and Shimomura in view of Werth et al.

With respect to claim 1, Ikemure discloses a method and apparatus for recognizing a table in an area of a scanned document (abstract). Ikemure describes that

Art Unit: 2624

the table is detected by counting the number of black pixels associated with the lateral and longitudinal lines N_{p1} , counting the number of black pixels that are adjacent to each other in the lateral direction N_{p2} , and calculating the ratio. If the ratio is higher than a prescribed value, it is recognized as a table (column 3, lines 28-50). Ikemure further discloses an area classifying means for defining rectangular areas (crops) that contain potential tables (column 6, lines 48-59).

Ikemure does not describe a method for determining the location and length of lines greater than a predetermined threshold.

Abe discloses a technique for determining the size and location of a table, block, or line pattern (column 3, lines 2-3). The length of the line is compared to a threshold l_{th} to determine if it could be part of a table (column 3, lines 13-16). If the separation between adjacent lines is less than a predetermined amount δd , the separate lines are linked to form one line (column 3, lines 19-21). If the two lines are vertically separated by less than a predetermined amount δV , the lines are identified as a single line segment (column 3, lines 24-26). The examiner reads identifying the line segments as a single line as analogous to allocating lines to a common group.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include in the table recognition apparatus of Ikemure, the line detection and merging technique as taught by Abe, in order to improve the accuracy of table detection.

Ikemure describes calculating the ratio of N_{p1} and N_{p2} (column 3, lines 28-50). This ratio may be indicative of line density, but neither Ikemure nor Abe specifically describe a line density calculation.

Shimomura discloses an apparatus for extracting a text region from a document image containing texts, drawings, and pictures (column 1, lines 8-12). Shimomura describes that a line density calculation is used for extracting a segmented region from a document image (column 2, lines 26-31).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include in the table recognition apparatus of Ikemure and Abe, the line density calculation as taught by Shimomura, in order to improve apparatus' ability to divide the document image into a plurality of regions (Shimomura, column 1, lines 60-63).

Ikemure discloses an area classifying means for defining rectangular areas (crops) that contain potential tables (column 6, lines 48-59), but neither Ikemure, Abe, nor Shimomura specifically describe that one of those crops corresponds to a corner of the document.

Werth et al. disclose a method of generating a data input form using a computer system (column 1, lines 48-49). Werth describes that registration marks are provided in the four corners of a form to provide locating and identification information for the form to the computer system (column 5, lines 51-56). During processing, the form is read from top to bottom, left to right in order to capture all four corner marks (define a plurality of crops) (column 5, line 65 – column 6, line 2).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include in the table registration apparatus of Ikemure, Abe, and Shimomura, the act of scanning the corners of a document as taught by Werth, in order to locate document identification information (Werth, column 5, lines 55-56).

With respect to claims 8, Abe describes that separate lines are linked to form one line, if the separation between adjacent lines is less than a predetermined amount δd (column 3, lines 19-21) and the line length is above a threshold l_{th} (column 3, lines 13-16).

With respect to claim 6, Ikemure discloses that lateral and longitudinal lines and the corresponding intersection number within a rectangular area are counted in step S8 (column 12, lines 29-38). In step S9, if the intersection number is higher than a prescribed value, it is determined that a table exists within the rectangular area (column 13, lines 8-11).

With respect to claim 14, Ikemure discloses in step S2 that the image resolution is degraded to about 100 dpi to improve the processing rate (column 11, lines 34-41).

With respect to claim 16, the “apparatus for automatically locating a table in a document” corresponds to the “method of automatically locating a table in a document” of claim 1. The discussion is the same as above.

Art Unit: 2624

7. Claims 2-3, 5, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ikemure, Abe, Shimomura, and Werth as applied to claims 1, 4, 6, 8, 14, and 16 above, and further in view of Syeda-Mahmood ("Extracting Indexing Keywords from Image Structures in Engineering Drawings". ICDAR '99. Proceedings of the Fifth International Conference. Sept. 20-22, 1999. Pages 471 – 474.).

With respect to claim 2, as discussed above, Ikemure discloses a method for defining rectangular areas in a scanned document then comparing the number of black pixels in each area associated with the lateral and longitudinal lines N_{p1} with the number of black pixels in the area that are adjacent to each other in the lateral direction N_{p2} to determine if a table exists. As discussed above, Abe discloses a technique for determining the size and location of a table, block, or line pattern. As discussed above, Shimomura discloses an apparatus for extracting a text region from a document image containing texts, drawings, and pictures (column 1, lines 8-12). As discussed above, Werth et al. disclose a method of generating a data input form using a computer system (column 1, lines 48-49).

The combination of Ikemure, Abe, Shimomura, and Werth does not specify the type of documents that are searched.

Syeda-Mahmood discloses a system for indexing engineering drawings (abstract). Engineering drawings are analogous to technical drawings.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include in the table registration apparatus of Ikemure, Abe, Shimomura, and Werth, the indexing of

Art Unit: 2624

engineering drawings as taught by Syeda-Mahmood, in order to capture descriptive text included in engineering drawings.

With respect to claim 3, as discussed above, Werth et al. disclose a method of generating a data input form using a computer system (column 1, lines 48-49). Werth describes that registration marks are provided in the four corners of a form to provide locating and identification information for the form to the computer system (column 5, lines 51-56). During processing, the form is read from top to bottom, left to right in order to capture all four corner marks (define a plurality of crops) (column 5, line 65 – column 6, line 2).

With respect to claim 5, as discussed above, Abe describes that separate lines are linked to form one line, if the separation between adjacent lines is less than a predetermined amount δd (column 3, lines 19-21) and the line length is above a threshold l_{th} (column 3, lines 13-16).

With respect to claim 17, the “apparatus for automatically locating a table in a document” corresponds to the “method of automatically locating a table in a document” of claim 3. The discussion is the same as above.

8. Claims 7, 9, 13, 18, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ikemure, Abe, and Shimomura in view of Tanaka et al. (U.S. Patent 5,548,415).

With respect to claim 7, Ikemure discloses a method and apparatus for recognizing a table in an area of a scanned document (abstract). Ikemure describes that the table is detected by counting the number of black pixels associated with the lateral

Art Unit: 2624

and longitudinal lines N_{p1} , counting the number of black pixels that are adjacent to each other in the lateral direction N_{p2} , and calculating the ratio. If the ratio is higher than a prescribed value, it is recognized as a table (column 3, lines 28-50). Ikemure further discloses an area classifying means for defining rectangular areas (crops) that contain potential tables (column 6, lines 48-59). Ikemure discloses that lateral and longitudinal lines and the corresponding intersection number within a rectangular area are counted in step S8 (column 12, lines 29-38). In step S9, if the intersection number is higher than a prescribed value, it is determined that a table exists within the rectangular area (column 13, lines 8-11).

Ikemure does not describe a method for determining the location and length of lines greater than a predetermined threshold.

Abe discloses a technique for determining the size and location of a table, block, or line pattern (column 3, lines 2-3). The length of the line is compared to a threshold l_{th} to determine if it could be part of a table (column 3, lines 13-16). If the separation between adjacent lines is less than a predetermined amount δd and the line length is above a threshold l_{th} , the separate lines are linked to form one line (column 3, lines 19-21).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include in the table recognition apparatus of Ikemure, the line detection and merging technique as taught by Abe, in order to improve the accuracy of table detection.

Ikemure describes calculating the ratio of N_{p1} and N_{p2} (column 3, lines 28-50). This ratio may be indicative of line density, but neither Ikemure nor Abe specifically describe a line density calculation.

Shimomura discloses an apparatus for extracting a text region from a document image containing texts, drawings, and pictures (column 1, lines 8-12). Shimomura describes that a line density calculation is used for extracting a segmented region from a document image (column 2, lines 26-31).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include in the table recognition apparatus of Ikemure and Abe, the line density calculation as taught by Shimomura, in order to improve apparatus' ability to divide the document image into a plurality of regions (Shimomura, column 1, lines 60-63).

Neither Ikemure, Abe, nor Shimomura describe evaluating the distance of a group of crops from a border on the document.

Tanaka et al. discloses an image processing apparatus in which an image is captured from an original document to obtain digital image data and the image data is then subjected to image processing to obtain image data suitable for the type of the apparatus (column 1, lines 6-10). Tanaka et al. describe a distance classifying circuit 11 that calculates the distance between a certain pixel and an edge pixel (border) and classifies the distance (column 10, lines 50-51 and Figure 16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include in the table recognition apparatus of Ikemure, Abe, and Shimomura,

Art Unit: 2624

the distance-to-the-edge calculation as taught by Tanaka et al., in order to detect the state of a certain pixel (Tanaka et al., column 2, line 36).

With respect to claim 9, Abe describes that separate lines are linked to form one line, if the separation between adjacent lines is less than a predetermined amount δd (column 3, lines 19-21) and the line length is above a threshold l_{th} (column 3, lines 13-16).

With respect to claim 13, Ikemure discloses a method and apparatus for recognizing a table in an area of a scanned document (abstract). Ikemure describes that the table is detected by counting the number of black pixels associated with the lateral and longitudinal lines N_{p1} , counting the number of black pixels that are adjacent to each other in the lateral direction N_{p2} , and calculating the ratio. If the ratio is higher than a prescribed value, it is recognized as a table (column 3, lines 28-50). Ikemure further discloses an area classifying means for defining rectangular areas (crops) that contain potential tables (column 6, lines 48-59). Ikemure also detects the location of a rectangle (frame) circumscribed about the black pixels designating a table or figure using the circumscribed rectangle detecting means (column 4, lines 64-66).

Ikemure does not describe a method for determining the location and length of lines greater than a predetermined threshold.

Abe discloses a technique for determining the size and location of a table, block, or line pattern (column 3, lines 2-3). The length of the line is compared to a threshold l_{th} to determine if it could be part of a table (column 3, lines 13-16). If the separation between adjacent lines is less than a predetermined amount δd and the line length is

Art Unit: 2624

above a threshold l_{th} , the separate lines are linked to form one line (column 3, lines 19-21). The examiner reads identifying the line segments as a single line as analogous to allocating lines to a common group.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include in the table recognition apparatus of Ikemure, the line detection and merging technique as taught by Abe, in order to improve the accuracy of table detection.

Ikemure describes calculating the ratio of N_{p1} and N_{p2} (column 3, lines 28-50). This ratio may be indicative of line density, but neither Ikemure nor Abe specifically describe a line density calculation.

Shimomura discloses an apparatus for extracting a text region from a document image containing texts, drawings, and pictures (column 1, lines 8-12). Shimomura describes that a line density calculation is used for extracting a segmented region from a document image (column 2, lines 26-31).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include in the table recognition apparatus of Ikemure and Abe, the line density calculation as taught by Shimomura, in order to improve apparatus' ability to divide the document image into a plurality of regions (Shimomura, column 1, lines 60-63).

Neither Ikemure, Abe, nor Shimomura define a border for the document.

Tanaka et al. discloses an image processing apparatus in which an image is captured from an original document to obtain digital image data and the image data is

then subjected to image processing to obtain image data suitable for the type of the apparatus (column 1, lines 6-10). Tanaka et al. describe a distance classifying circuit 11 that calculates the distance between a certain pixel and an edge pixel (border) and classifies the distance. The edge pixels define the border of the document (column 10, lines 50-51 and Figure 16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include in the table recognition apparatus of Ikemure, Abe, and Shimomura, the distance-to-the-edge calculation as taught by Tanaka et al., in order to detect the state of a certain pixel (Tanaka et al., column 2, line 36).

With respect to claim 18, the “apparatus for automatically locating a table in a document” corresponds to the “method of automatically locating a table in a document” of claim 7. The discussion is the same as above.

With respect to claim 20, the “apparatus for automatically locating a table in a document” corresponds to the “method of automatically locating a table in a document” of claim 13. The discussion is the same as above.

9. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ikemure, Abe, Shimomura, and Werth as applied to claims 1, 4, 6, 8, 14, and 16 above, and further in view of Takahashi (U.S. patent 6,055,036).

As discussed above, Ikemure discloses a method for defining rectangular areas in a scanned document then comparing the number of black pixels in each area associated with the lateral and longitudinal lines N_{p1} with the number of black pixels in the area that are adjacent to each other in the lateral direction N_{p2} to determine if a table

Art Unit: 2624

exists. As discussed above, Abe discloses a technique for determining the size and location of a table, block, or line pattern. As discussed above, Shimomura discloses an apparatus for extracting a text region from a document image containing texts, drawings, and pictures (column 1, lines 8-12). As discussed above, Werth et al. disclose a method of generating a data input form using a computer system (column 1, lines 48-49).

The combination of Ikemure, Abe, Shimomura, and Werth does not include a step for verifying the format of the document to be analyzed.

Takahashi discloses an image reading apparatus for reading images from a bound document and printing them in accordance with an image input signal (abstract). The apparatus includes a display panel with a paper key 99-26 to select a desired paper size, a photo key 99-28 to select the kind of documents (text/photo or photo), a light key 99-29, a dark key 99-30, and an auto density key 99-31 (column 5, lines 60-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include in the table recognition apparatus of Ikemure, Abe, Shimomura, and Werth, the display panel as taught by Takahashi in order to customize the scan process based on page size and document type.

Art Unit: 2624

10. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ikemure, Abe, Shimomura, and Werth as applied to claims 1, 4, 6, 8, 14, and 16 above and further in view of Casey et al. ("Intelligent Forms Processing System". Machine Vision and Applications. Vol. 5. 1992. Pages 143-155).

As discussed above, Ikemure discloses a method for defining rectangular areas in a scanned document then comparing the number of black pixels in each area associated with the lateral and longitudinal lines N_{p1} with the number of black pixels in the area that are adjacent to each other in the lateral direction N_{p2} to determine if a table exists. As discussed above, Abe discloses a technique for determining the size and location of a table, block, or line pattern. As discussed above, Shimomura discloses an apparatus for extracting a text region from a document image containing texts, drawings, and pictures (column 1, lines 8-12). As discussed above, Werth et al. disclose a method of generating a data input form using a computer system (column 1, lines 48-49).

The combination of Ikemure, Abe, Shimomura, and Werth does not include a step for deskewing the scanned image.

Casey et al. disclose a form processing system for indexing form documents and capturing information (abstract). The system includes a method for rotating the fields in the form by the degree of the form skew in order to compensate for the skew (page 147, section 5.1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include in the table recognition apparatus of Ikemure, Abe, Shimomura, and

Werth, the skew compensation method as taught by Casey et al. in order to improve the accuracy of the table detection.

Allowable Subject Matter

11. Claims 11 and 19 are allowed.
12. Claim 10 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Reasons for Allowance

13. The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance:

Independent claim 11 is allowable over the prior art of record. Claim 19 depends from claim 11, therefore is allowed.

Independent claim 11 recites the limitations of: a deciding step that determines whether there is a crop having an evaluated thickness sum that is significantly greater than a corresponding evaluated thickness sum for the other crops in the event that there is no crop having a representative group with the greatest number of lines, and if there is a sum that is significantly greater than a sum for the other crops, designating that crop as the location of the table, or otherwise generating a signal indicative of failure to locate the table.

The closest reference of Ikemure discloses a method and apparatus for recognizing a table in an area of a scanned document (abstract). Ikemure describes that the table is detected by counting the number of black pixels associated with the lateral and longitudinal lines N_{p1} , counting the number of black pixels that are adjacent to each

Art Unit: 2624

other in the lateral direction N_{p2} , and calculating the ratio. If the ratio is higher than a prescribed value, it is recognized as a table (column 3, lines 28-50). Ikemure further discloses an area classifying means for defining rectangular areas (crops) that contain potential tables (column 6, lines 48-59). However, Ikemure does not teach the deciding step limitation that details what occurs in the event that no crop is initially identified as including a table.

Conclusion

14. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

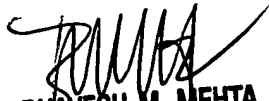
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

15. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Damon Conover whose telephone number is (571) 272-5448. The examiner can normally be reached Monday – Friday, 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Art Unit: 2624

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bhavesh Mehta, can be reached at (571) 272-7453. The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at (866) 217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call (800) 786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or (571) 272-1000.


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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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